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World Premiere of New Sonata Will Be Performed on December 11

The world premiere of the Violin Sonata No. 2 by eminent American composer David Diamond will be featured in a recital by violinist Robert McDuffie and pianist William Black on Friday evening, December 11, in the Coolidge Auditorium. The two artists will also perform Fauré's Sonata No. 2 and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2.

David Diamond's new work was commissioned by the McKim Fund, established in the Library of Congress by Mrs. W. Duncan McKim (Leonora Jackson) through a bequest supporting the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano, as well as other related activities. Mr. Diamond, himself a violinist in his youth before turning to composition, was born in 1915 in Rochester, N.Y. His musical education took him to the Eastman School, the Dalcroze Institute in New York City (where he studied with Roger Sessions), and then to Paris, where he studied with Nadia Boulanger and became friends with important figures in musical and literary circles, such as Maurice Ravel, Charles Munch, and André Gide. He lived in the United States in the 1940s, during which time he won the Juilliard Publication Award for his orchestral work, *Psalm*, two Guggenheim Fellowships, the American Academy in Rome Award, the Paderewski Prize, and a grant from the National Academy of Arts and Letters. He returned to Europe in the 1950s and was a Fulbright professor at the University of Rome and later lived in Florence. He returned to New York in 1965 to participate in his 50th birthday celebrations, which included his conducting the New York Philharmonic. He became the chair of the composition department at the Manhattan School of Music. He has also taught at the State University of New York at Buffalo, in Salzburg, and at the Harvard Seminar in American Studies and is currently a member of the faculty at the Juilliard School. His works have been described as intensely lyrical, if at times austere, while his meticulous craftsmanship has characterized

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him as a "20th-century classicist."

The two young artists who will perform Mr. Diamond's new work are both recent graduates of the Juilliard School of Music, and are actively pursuing concert careers. Violinist Robert McDuffie, a native of Georgia, studied at Juilliard with Dorothy DeLay and served as artist-in-residence with the Lincoln Center Student Program. He has appeared as featured soloist with orchestras across the country, including the Baltimore Symphony, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra. Recently he toured Greece, where he performed as soloist with the American Symphony Orchestra at the Athens Festival. As winner of the 1981 Samuel Barber Concerto Competition, Mr. McDuffie performed the Barber Concerto at Alice Tully Hall with the Juilliard Orchestra. In 1978 he toured the Soviet Union as soloist with the New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra and, as a result of his performances there, was invited to return during the 1981–82 season as soloist with major Soviet orchestras. He also has performed with Brazil's State Orchestra of Sao Paulo and is artist-in-residence with the Aspen Music Festival Orchestra.

William Black, who recently gave the world premiere of David Diamond's Concertino for Piano and Orchestra, is a native of Texas. He was a student of Rosina Lhevinne and Beveridge Webster at the Juilliard School, where he earned both master's and doctoral degrees. He also studied at the Mozarteum in Salzburg. Following his New York debut, he has performed in London, Cologne, Brussels, The Hague, Salzburg, Milan, and Bologna. He has made frequent radio and television broadcasts in the United States and Europe, and was featured on a segment of National Public Radio's "All Things Considered."

The program by Robert McDuffie and William Black on December 11 will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be available from the Patrick Hayes box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday morning, December 7. Two tickets will be distributed per person, with a service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

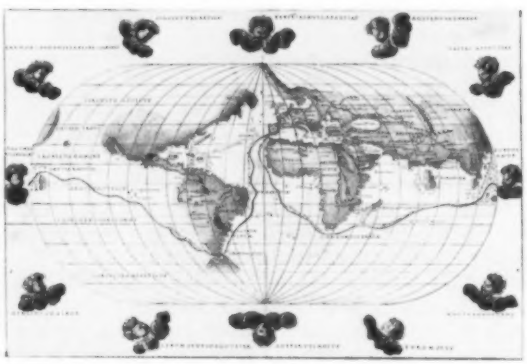
The concert will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Facsimiles of Rare Maps Produced for Sale

Facsimiles of four rare 16th- and 17th-century maps and charts from the collections of the Library's Geography and Map Division are now available for sale. These finely colored and exquisite maps depict the Mediterranean, the northeast coast of North America, Manhattan, and the world. Each map was reproduced with a fidelity achieved by using the finest color printing on heavy paper stock by Wolk Press, Inc., of Woodlawn, Md.

A colorful portolan chart on vellum made by Catalan cartographer Mateo Prunes in 1559 shows the Mediterranean Sea and Western Europe. Decorations, both symbolic and real, abound on the chart as do pictorial representatives of cities and other important places, including Barcelona, Venice, and Mount Sinai. The chart measures 27 by 39 inches and sells for $20.

The earliest known map of Manhattan and its



The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

environs, "Manatus situated on the North River," is a rare, 1639 portrayal attributed to cartographer Johannes Vingboons. Beautifully executed in pen-and-ink and watercolor wash, the map includes Manhattan Island, Governors Island, Staten Island, upper and lower New York Bay, and the adjacent shores of New York and New Jersey. Plantations and small farms on Manhattan Island and in the surrounding area are designated on the map. The map measures 19⅞ by 28¾ inches and is sold for $15.

One of the great cartographical treasures of the Library, the chart of the northeast coast of North America, was designed and drawn on vellum by Samuel de Champlain in 1607. Champlain based this chart on his own exploration and observations, including interviews with Indians, and on his own mathematical calculations. It is the first delineation of this part of the continent from Cape Sable to the south of Cape Cod. The 16¼- by 23¾-inch chart may be purchased for $15.

Using gold and silver to trace routes from Spain to Peru and Magellan's route around the world, Genoese chartmaker Battista Agnese produced a chart of the world in 1544 (see photograph on p. 414). Cherubs colored in blue and gold, called wind heads, surround an oval world and represent the classical 12-point winds from which modern compass directions evolved. The elaborate map measures 9¾ by 13⅝ inches and sells for $10.

These excellent facsimiles may be purchased at the Information Counter on the ground floor, Jefferson Building, or by mail from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C. 20540. Mail orders should be prepaid and include an additional $1.50 for postage and handling.

Concert, Reception Honor Aaron Copland on His Birthday

Aaron Copland celebrated his 81st birthday on Saturday, November 14, and on that evening pianist Leo Smit, violinist Benjamin Hudson, soprano Jan DeGaetani, and 500 invited guests joined Associate Librarian of Congress Donald C. Curran and Donald L. Leavitt, chief of the Music Division, in honoring the composer in a program devoted to his music and his unique contributions to American music. The tribute included the reading of a letter from the President and Mrs. Reagan congratulating Mr. Copland on his birthday and on his accomplishments.

The concert opened with the Sonata for violin and piano (1942–43), followed by the recent (1972) "Homage to Charles Ives" entitled *Night Thoughts*, for solo piano. Then Mr. Smit prefaced the first Washington performance of Copland's youthful (1920–21) unpublished *Three Moods* with an account of his recent discovery of the manuscript in the Library's Copland collection. After the piano selections, Mr. Copland himself came on stage to delight the audience with reminiscences of his long relationship with the Library of Congress and Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, founder of the Library's concert program. He fondly recalled the commissioning of *Appalachian Spring* and its first performance with dancer Martha Graham in 1944. Mr. Leavitt commented on several American folk tunes from the Library's Archive of Folk Culture which Mr. Copland employed in a number of his works. After an example was played from one of the archive's original field recordings—"All the Pretty Little Horse," collected in 1939 by John A. and Ruby T. Lomax—Miss DeGaetani came on stage to sing four of the composer's arrangements of *Old American Songs*, beginning with his lyrical treatment of that same old southern lullaby. The group ended with the setting of the Shaker song, "Simple Gifts," which Miss DeGaetani sang to Mr. Copland, who remained on stage throughout the group of songs and whose presence there created a particularly memorable moment. Following an intermission, Miss DeGaetani and Mr. Smit concluded the concert with the *Twelve Poems of Emily Dickinson*.

Donald C. Curran and Aaron Copland

A display of Aaron Copland's manuscripts and memorabilia from the Library's collections filled 10 wall cases in the Whittall Pavilion and the corridor adjacent to the Coolidge Auditorium. Among the items exhibited was the autograph manuscript of *Appalachian Spring* accompanied by the original letter of commission from Mrs. Coolidge, correspondence

with Martha Graham, and a photograph of the first performance. Also on display were the autograph manuscripts of the Quartet for Piano and Strings; "Hoe-down" from *Rodeo,* arranged for violin and piano; the opera *The Tender Land; Vitebsk* for violin, cello and piano; the first and third symphonies; and the *Twelve Poems of Emily Dickinson.*

At a reception following the concert, Mr. Copland shared a birthday cake and further memories with the artists and audience.

Spanish Language Symposium

The Hispanic Division was host on October 13 at a major symposium on the history and diffusion of Spanish, in commemoration of the 1,000th anniversary of that language. The most commonly mentioned written evidence for the emergence of Spanish is that provided by the glosses of the "codice Emilianensis," a document found in the Monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla. These glosses are simply notes, in what might be termed as Peninsular Romance, clarifying certain points in the Latin text. They have been variously dated. Menendez Pidal, noted Spanish philologist, speaks of their having been penned in the last half of the 10th century, and Juan B. Olarte, editor of a facsimile edition of the codices, speaks of their dating from the decade of 970–80.

The "glosas Emilianensis" are not the only evidence of an emerging Peninsular Romance. From the Cathedral of León comes a parchment of 190 by 200 millimeters, on the reverse side of which there appears a listing in the same emerging script. The parchment carries the date 959, and the glosses on the reverse side are in the same hand as is the main Latin text. Yet another early example of written Spanish are the "glosas Silenses," which authorities now date as having been produced in the second half of the 10th century, although probably later than the "glosas Emilianensis."

That language is, first and foremost, a spoken medium, and it has been impossible to fix an exact date for its origin. If, by the latter part of the 10th century, marginal notes were being made in something distinctly other than Latin, this would indicate that, considerably earlier, this "something other" was being spoken. Dámaso Alonso, of the Real Academia de la Lengua Española, describes the problem of determining an exact date:

> We can never make a cut-off point and say: Here we have newborn Spanish. But in the spectrum there is an instant in which we are sure of seeing yellow and not green. We are dealing, then, with determining which is the first known evidence that falls more to the Spanish than to the Latin side. (Dámaso Alonso: *De los siglos oscuros al de oro,* Madrid, Gredos, 1971. p. 13.)

In recognition of the importance of these early evolutionary events, six speakers addressed an audience of nearly 250 persons gathered in the Coolidge Auditorium. Joaquín Calvo Sotelo of the Real Academia de la Lengua Española expounded on the joy of speaking Spanish. Lindley Cintra, of the University of Lisbon, described the situation of Portuguese in the modern world. Nicolás del Castillo of the Instituto Caro y Cuervo of Bogotá, Colombia, gave a lexical analysis of black dialects in Caribbean Spanish. Martha Hardman of the University of Florida spoke of the mutual influences of Spanish and the Andean languages. Anthony

Speakers at the symposium on the Spanish language included (front row, left to right) Anthony Lozano, Martha Hardman-de-Bautista, Joaquín Calvo-Sotelo; (back row, left to right) Nicolás del Castillo, Lindley Cintra, William E. Carter, and Antonio Alatorre.

Lozano of the University of Colorado spoke of the mutual influences of Spanish and English in the United States. Antonio Alatorre of the Colegio de Mejico gave a concluding speech that focused on the impact of Spanish on the Americas.

Twenty-one embassies cooperated in organizing the event—19 from Latin America and two from the Iberian Peninsula. Special sponsorship came from the four embassies that provided speakers: Colombia, Mexico, Portugal, and Spain. Gonzalo Palacios, cultural officer with the Embassy of Venezuela, provided overall coordination. [*William E. Carter*]

Fifth Jameson Fellow Named

Priscilla M. Roberts of Lincolnshire, England, is the current recipient of the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History, which is supported jointly by the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association. During the next several months of residency in the Library, she will be conducting research on the American Eastern Establishment and World War I, the subject of her doctoral dissertation.

Priscilla Roberts recently received a Ph. D. degree from Cambridge University and was Rotary graduate fellow in 1980–81 in the Department of History, Princeton University.

The Jameson Fellowship has been awarded annually since 1978 to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress. The current stipend is $7,000. John Franklin Jameson was a founder of the American Historical Association and for many years managing editor of the *American Historical Review*, chief of the Library's Manuscript Division from 1928 to 1937, and first incumbent of the Library's Chair of American History.

Other Jameson Fellows have been J. C. A. Stagg, Paul Finkelman, Frederick J. Stielow, and Margaret S. Thompson.

The deadline for applications for the 1982–83 fellowship is March 15, 1982. Guidelines for applying may be obtained from the office of the executive director at the AHA headquarters.

Library Guests During October

From Abroad

Argentina—Jose Maranzano, director-general, Cultural Center for the City of Buenos Aires; Silvia Fajardo de Calfunado, chief librarian, Catholic University of La Plata.

Australia—Harrison Bryan, director-general, National Library of Australia, Canberra; Kenneth Myer, chair, National Library Council of Australia.

Bangladesh—Niaz Zamen, professor of English literature, University of Dacca, and educational liaison officer for the Embassy of Bangladesh.

Brazil—Salea Wolff, library science student, University of Sao Paulo.

Burundi—Leonidas Ndoricimpa, director, Center of Burundi Civilization, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

Canada—Ann Dunn, head, Reference and Bibliography Section, National Library of Canada, Ottawa.

China—A delegation of publishers and translators headed by Chen Yuan, chief editor, Commercial Press, and vice chair, The Publishers Association of China; a film delegation from the People's Republic of China headed by Chen Yin, director, Beijing Film Institute.

Colombia—Luis Aldana Rozo, chief assistant attorney general; Mario Mantilla Nougues, president and magistrate, Superior Court of Bucaramanga, Criminal Section; Gustavo Mora Rojas, criminal judge, Medellin; Alfonso Reyes Echandia, magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, Criminal Section.

Egypt—Leila Abou-Saif, independent film maker.

England—Geoffrey Hamilton, librarian, Library Association Library, London; P. O'N. Hoey, information scientist, Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London; Alexander Wilson, director general, Reference Division, The British Library, London.

Federal Republic of Germany—Helmut Kohl, head of the Christian Democratic Party.

Finland—Kaarlo V. Pitsinki, governor of Uusimaa Province.

France—Chantal Bordes, international interlibrary loan librarian, Bibliothèque Nationale—Versailles; Michel Davancens, deputy director of scientific and technical information, Ministry of National Education; Alain Lemagny, head, Information Sciences Division, Scientific and Technical Documentation Center, National Center for Scientific Research; Catherine Thilon, chargé de mission, Interministerial Mission for Scientific and Technical Information.

German Democratic Republic—Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; Hans-Dieter Schaefer, professor of comparative education, Humboldt University, Berlin.

Greece—Demetrius Konstantopoulos, director, Institute of International Public Law and Public Relations.

Honduras—Julian Cruz and Flores Anduray, Center for Industrial Development, Tegucigalpa.

Hungary—Tibor Bogyo, department head, National Planning Office, Budapest; Janos Meszaros, director, Veterinary Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

India—Justice Musodkar, president of the Bar Council for the State of Bombay and member, Bombay High Court.

Indonesia—Nyoman Gunarsa, professor, Asri Institute of Fine Arts, Yogyakarta; Atje Muhjiddin, lecturer in international law, Padjadjaran University, Bandung; Nasution Sanwani, head, International Law Department, University of North Sumatra; Anshair Thayib, editor, *Semesta*, Surabaya.

Israel—Sonja Pfeiffer, law librarian, Tel-Aviv University.

Italy—Alberto Li Vecchi, associate professor of modern history, University of Palermo, Sicily.

Japan—Fumio Katsuhara, senior specialist, Agriculture and Forestry Service, National Diet Library of Japan; Takashige Mitsui, librarian/director, Defense Academy of Japan; Yoshikazu Nakatani, system engineer for library automation, Sophia University, Tokyo; Tokiyuki Sugiyama, Computer Applications Section, Administrative Division, National Diet Library; Teruji Suzuki, professor of law, Kagawa University, and advisor to the Japan Association for Trade with Socialist Countries of Europe.

Lesotho—Her Excellency 'M'Alineo N. Tau, Ambassador of Lesotho, and Mr. Tau.

Libya—Omar El-Jafary, librarian, Central Bank of Libya.

Mali—Ankoumbe David Sokanda, Solar Energy Center, Bamako.

Mexico—Alvero Quijano, head, Organization and Methods Section, Library of the Collegio de Mexico, Mexico City; a group of eight professors and administrative assistants from the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Morocco—Abbes Abdallah Jirari, professor of literature, Mohammed V University, Rabat.

Nepal—Mana Ranjan Josse, editor, *Rising Nepal*.

The Netherlands—Wim Van Drimmelen, assistant secretary, Scientific Council for Government Policy, The Hague.

Nigeria—Victor Akinyele Williams, state librarian, Oye State Library, Ibadan.

Peru—Elba Cuba, reference librarian, USICA Library, Lima.

Poland—Jaroslaw Anders, editor for English and American literature, *Literatura Na Swiecie;* Julian Kornhauser, lecturer, Department of Slavic Philology, Jagiellonian University; Wieslaw Porzycki, editor-in-chief, *Glos Wielkopolski*, Poznan; Bohdan Zadura, literary director, Lublin Vision and Movement Theater.

Portugal—Maria Manuela Cruzeiro, librarian, Universidade Nova, Lisbon.

Spain—Guadulupe Ruiz-Gimenez, secretary-general, Ibero-American Institute for Research and Training, Madrid.

Sri Lanka—H. E. Ernest Corea, Ambassador of Sri Lanka, and Mrs. Corea.

Sweden—Lars Tynell, national librarian, The Royal Library, Stockholm.

Tanzania—Sayyad Hurruiz, executive director, East African Center for Research on Oral Tradition and African National Languages, Dar-es-Salaam.

Yugoslavia—Biljana Dincin, information librarian, National Library of Yugoslavia, Belgrade.

Taiwan—S. T. Chen, architect for the New Central Library of Taiwan; Lily Wee, librarian, Agricultural Science Information Center, Taipei.

From the United States

Ana Christan, library intern, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Va., and Eric Rivenbork, librarian, Christopher Newport College, Newport News, Va.

Sha Fagan, Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University, New York City.

Deborah Johnson, librarian, and Linda MacAfee, programmer/analyst, The Computer Co., Richmond, Va.

Helen Kreigh, Division for Library Services, Department of Instruction, Madison, Wis.

Mary Lane, library director, Wentworth Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Linda Montgomery, directory, Legislative Reference Library, State of Minnesota.

Margaret Nystrom, local history and genealogy librarian, Humboldt Library, Eureka, Calif.

STAFF NEWS

Garnett T. Crossley Retires
Served FRD for Quarter Century

Garnett T. Crossley, senior reference librarian in the Federal Research Division, recently retired after more than 36 years of service with the Federal Government, and with more than 26 years with the Federal Research Division. Mrs. Crossley joined the staff of the Library of Congress in 1946 and was assigned to duty with the Subject Cataloging Division. She held other positions with increasing responsibilities until 1952, when she left the Library on maternity leave. On her return to the Library of Congress in 1954, she joined the Federal Research Division (then Air Research Division), and held several positions,

Elizabeth F. Stroup (on the right), director for general reference, Research Services, admires the corsage presented to Mrs. Crossley at a retirement reception in her honor on September 30.

including clerk-typist, processing reference assistant, and searcher, before being promoted to her present position in July 1972. She is a graduate of Langston University, where she was awarded a bachelor of arts degree.

On September 30, a reception was held in the MAA honoring Mrs. Crossley. To mark the occasion Elizabeth Stroup, director for general reference, Research Services, pointed to Mrs. Crossley's achievements as an outstanding senior reference librarian. Earl L. Rothermel, chief of the division, presented Mrs. Crossley with retirement documents and gifts from members of the staff of the Federal Research Division.

Clara Yeadon Honored on Retirement from Copyright

The Visual Arts Section of the Copyright Cataloging Division recently held a farewell luncheon for Clara Yeadon, visual arts reviewer-reviser, who retired on September 30 after 26 years of service in the Copyright Office. At the luncheon, Susan Aramayo, division chief, congratulated Ms. Yeadon on her excellent work and presented her with a gift from her coworkers.

Over the years Ms. Yeadon trained many of the catalogers. She worked in the Visual Arts Section, or its equivalent, from the time she came to the Cataloging Division in 1956. Before that, she had worked for the Department of the Treasury.

Traveling will be one of Ms. Yeadon's pastimes during her retirement.

Nicholas Barnaj Earns 25-Year Pin

Nicholas Barnaj, acquisitions librarian in the Geography and Map Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on October 10. Mr. Barnaj began his Library career in October 1956 in the Slavic Project. A year later he was appointed to the Acquisitions Section of the Geography and Map Division and has since been continuously employed there.

Mr. Barnaj graduated from the *gymnasium* in Salzburg, Austria, studied philosophy at Salzburg University, received a bachelor's degree in international trade from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, in 1954, and attended the graduate school of Library and Information Science at Catholic University of America.

Mr. Barnaj has served on the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union's Credit Committee and, for the last three years, has been a tax consultant for staff members. He has written articles on distinctive cartographic acquisitions for the LC *Information Bulletin* and the Special Libraries Association's *Geography and Map Division Bulletin*. In August 1968, he was presented the Library's Meritorious Service Award.

Roderick L. Simmons Presented 25-Year Federal Service Award

Roderick L. Simmons, head of the French Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on October 20 by Lucia Rather, Acting Assistant Librarian for Processing Service.

Mr. Simmons began his Library career as a searcher in the former Card Division in July 1958. He subsequently held positions as subject orders assistant and investigator in that division before being promoted to the position of assistant head of the American-British Exchange Section in the Exchange and Gift Division in 1963. He became a cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division later that same year. In 1966, he became a cataloger in the Shared Cataloging Division and was promoted to assistant head of the French Language Section in 1968. He was named head of the section in 1969.

A native of West Virginia, Mr. Simmons graduated from the University of Virginia, where he also took graduate courses and taught French as a part-time instructor for several years. He has also attended Catholic University. He worked for almost two years with the *Washington Evening Star* and also served two years with the U.S. Army in 1951–53, one of them in Korea.

Vern Shaffer Awarded 20-Year Pin

Ernest Vernon Shaffer, supervisor of the Printing Unit, Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, received a Federal Service Award pin on October 30 in recognition of 20 years of service. The presentation was made by Elliott C. Finley, chief of the division.

A native of Culpeper, Va., Mr. Shaffer served with the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955. He came to the Library in August 1965 as coordinator, duplicating activities, in the former Secretary's Office, after prior service with the former Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was assigned to his present position April 1972.

In July 1970, Mr. Shaffer was the recipient of an Incentive Award for "initiative and performance exceeding normal requirements in improving the efficiency and economy of operations of the Duplicating Activities."

Film Society Meeting

Pat Dowell, formerly a film critic for the *Washington Star* and currently writing for the *Washington Tribune*, will speak to the Library of Congress Film Society at noon on Friday, December 11. The talk will take place in the Madison Building Assembly Room, LM 649.

William H. Mobley Named Principal Evaluations Officer

William H. Mobley has been promoted to the position of principal evaluations officer, effective September 21. Mr. Mobley had served as acting principal evaluations officer since April 1980 following the retirement of Shirley Lebo from that position. Before that, Mr. Mobley had served as assistant evaluations officer for 10 years.

Mr. Mobley has been a member of the Library of Congress staff since 1966 when he joined the Manuscript Division, working in the Presidential Papers Program. Mr. Mobley holds master of arts and master of philosophy degrees from George Washington University and a master's degree in library science from Catholic University. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Manuscript Society, the Ephemera Society, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of Federal Historians, and of the Historic Preservation and American Preservation societies.

Ten Most Wanted Books

Please help Sherlock Searcher locate the following 10 books, which have been requested repeatedly by staff and readers alike:

- Berman, Harold.
  Bronzes: Sculptors & Founders, 1800–1930. 1974–, Vol. 1. NK7909.8.B47

- *Biographical and Historical Record of Vermillion County, Indiana . . .* 1888. F532.V5B6

- Brecher, Steven L.
  Beating the Races with a Computer. 1980. SF331.B74

- Cooper, William Wager.
  Cooper Genealogy. 1879. CS71.C777 1879

- Freire, Paulo.
  Pedagogy of the Oppressed. 1970. LB880/F7313

- Morrison, Jim
  The Bank of America of Louisiana. 1975.
  PZ4.M88177 Ban3

- Newman, Harry Wright.
  The Stones of Poynton Manor. 1937.
  CS71.S88 1937

- *Presidential Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 8, 1978.
  JK501.C44

- Preston, William.
  Aliens and Dissenters. 1963. E743.5.P7

- Tessin, George.
  Verbände und Truppen der deutschen Wehrmacht und Waffen SS im Zweiten Weltkrieg 1939–1945. Bd. 4, n.d.
  UA710.T4

Please return any of these materials which you are able to locate to Sherlock Searcher, Collections Management Division, LJ G104F.

Announcements

The Library of Congress **Federal Credit Union** will present a program on Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) on Wednesday, December 9, at noon in the Coolidge Auditorium. Arthur J. Lieb, treasurer of the Credit Union, will explain the general provisions of IRAs and their tax advantages and will outline the IRA program which the Credit Union will offer.

The **American Red Cross Bloodmobile** will visit the Library on Wednesday, December 16, and Thursday, December 17, from 8:30 a.m. to 2:15 p.m. each day. The unit will be located in the sixth floor Assembly Room of the Madison Building (LM 649). Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their respective divisions. Donors from outlying locations are requested to use the regular shuttle bus service.

The next meeting of the **Women's Studies Discussion Group** will be held on Friday, December 18, at 12:30 in room 324A of the Page School (Jefferson Building). Hilda Smith, professor of history, will give a paper entitled "Female Bonds and the Family: The Current Direction of Women's History. This informal lunch-hour group is open to all interested staff and researchers. For more information call Sarah Pritchard in the Main Reading Room, ext. 75520.

Staff members whose attendance at programs may require time beyond the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Staff Activities

Henriette D. Avram, director for processing systems, networks and automation planning, Processing Services, attended the IFLA Professional Board meeting held in The Hague and also a meeting of the TC 46 SC6 in Graz, Austria. Ms. Avram is chair of the IFLA Professional Board and a member of ISO TC 46 SC6 WG1, Bibliographic Data Elements in Manual and Machine Systems.

On November 3, Ms. Avram participated in the 1981 Pittsburgh conference on "The Challenge for Change—Critical Choices for Library Decision Makers." Her presentation was given in a session entitled "Network—Level Decisions." The open commentary was made by Warren J. Haas, president, Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the other panelists were Rowland C. L. Brown, president, OCLC, Inc.; Lee T. Handley, executive director, SOLINET; and Carlton C. Rochell, dean, libraries and archives, New York University.

Robert L. Chartrand, senior specialist in information policy and technology for the Congressional Research Service, presented the banquet address at the 1981 Pittsburgh conference. Mr. Chartrand, in his discussion of "Libraries in Our Future: Federal Postures and Perceptions," focused on several current issues and actions of significance to both the public and private sectors.

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Culture, was elected secretary of the Society for Ethnomusicology (SEM) at the society's annual business meeting on October 17 in Honolulu, Hawaii. Mr. Hickerson will serve a two-year term in the office, the duties of which include recording and reporting the proceedings of its annual business meeting and semiannual executive board meetings, and participating in semiannual meetings of the American Council of Learned Societies, of which SEM is a member.

Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, participated in a conference on "Anthropology and American Pluralism: Working at the Cultural Grass Roots" at the end of October. The conference, which was organized by Alan Lomax and sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, was held in Mt. Kisco, N.Y. It drew together a number of anthropologists, folklorists, and ethnomusicologists who have specialized in traditional cultures in America to discuss professional techniques for strengthening grassroots cultural traditions using the knowledge and products of formal research.

Brent L. Kendrick, technical support specialist in the Copyright Cataloging Division, successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on October 30 at the University of South Carolina. Dr. Kendrick's dissertation, "The Infant Sphinx: Collected Letters of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman," brings together for the first time all known letters of the New England short story writer and novelist, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman (1852–1930).

The two-volume work includes 516 letters from 55 public and private libraries, including major collections at the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, and the University of Virginia. Although many of the letters are written to various editors at Harper and Brothers, Freeman's publisher for nearly a half-century, others are to such well-known figures as Hamlin Garland, Edward Everett Hale, Sarah Orne Jewett, James Russell Lowell, Samuel Sidney McClure, and John Greenleaf Whittier. The dissertation was submitted as the final requirement for the Ph. D. degree, which will be conferred formally in December.

K. Subramaniyan, cataloging coordinator at the Library of Congress Office, New Delhi, gave a series of five lectures on AACR 2 at the refresher course on New Developments in Classification and Cataloging, a workshop organized by the Government of India Librarians Association (GILA). **Helen Poe,** assistant field director for administration and planning, K. Subramaniyan, and Kanta Bhatia, South Asia bibliographer at the University of Pennsylvania, attended the inaugural session of the workshop. Fifteen librarians were chosen from the Planning Commission, the Indian Institute of Technology, Desidoc, and several government departments to participate in the two-week workshop.

Deputy Librarian of Congress **William J. Welsh** spoke on October 1 at the University of Michigan School of Library Science to doctoral candidates in a course on "Trends and Issues in Librarianship." He discussed the concern for preservation of library materials and described two experiments at the Library which he said he hoped would help solve some of the problems. One is a mass deacidification project which will slow the chemical degradation of paper for as long as 400 years, and the other is a project to preserve the substance of a work through a digital storage system using optical disc technology. If the Library's experience is successful, Mr. Welsh told the students, the whole American library community can put the techniques into service. He described the added dividends of using optical discs—data would be preserved indefinitely in a form as good as the original. Self-checks and correction in the system enable new discs as good as the original to be provided as needed. There would be secure storage of the discs even though they are in constant use as their data would be transmitted by wire or satellite.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Sharon Green, reading room assistant for law library services, GS–4, LL AB, 10363; Rosette Konick, research analyst, GS–5, FRD, 00902.

Temporary Appointments: William Ashby, library aid, GS–1, CRS C, 10399; Brenda Campbell, clerk-typist, GS–1, Cop Lic, NP; Debra Miller, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt, G113–I; Valerie Seward, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113–K; Desiree Williams, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113–J.

Reappointments: Gary McDaniel, materials control clerk, GS–3, CRS L, 10434.

Resignations: Glendolia Boyd, CRS D; Leo Mayer, CRS S; William Mills, CRS F.

APPENDIX

Concluding Reports on the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

Washington, D.C., June 28–July 1, 1981

Planning for Technological Change. The moderator, Kathleen Price, professor of law and librarian at the University of Minnesota, introduced the subject and the participating speakers: Patricia W. Berger, chief, Library Division, U.S. National Bureau of Standards, on "Milestones of Library Technological Change"; Albert Brecht, director of the Law Library and professor, University of Southern California, on the "Impact of Technical Change on Law Library Service"; Don Ely, School of Education, Syracuse University, on "Library Change: The Tortoise or the Hare"; and Mary Forcellon, librarian, Cahill, Gordon & Reindel, New York City, on "Creating the Environment for Change."

Patricia Berger recounted the milestones that heralded technological change in modern libraries, including the invention of the printing press, photography, and microimagery, the establishment of national libraries, the evolution of card catalogs, the invention and recent "marriage" of computers and telecommunications, and developments in optical and audio storage devices just now occurring. The human requirement—to expand person-to-person communications—is the common denominator among these significant events.

Albert Brecht described the impact of technological change in law libraries. Automation may lead to cuts in the staff, eliminate hard copies of works and the need to duplicate materials, give law libraries access to collections beyond their own location, and also provide an opportunity for cooperative acquisitions and staffing.

Don Ely's slide-illustrated talk emphasized that the library must change to meet the needs of the client. He exhorted librarians, who now have the opportunity to implement new technology, to consider various alternatives before reaching a decision for change. Dissatisfaction with situations such as falling staff productivity or a shortage of resources creates a need for change, and the librarian must analyze in advance, before jumping into an experiment or expending funds and time, the steps necessary to solve the problems. One may also take advantage of the efforts of others and adapt them. Thus one can be assured that the systems are proven and operating satisfactorily before adopting them.

Mary Forcellon emphasized the need to create an environment for change. The impact of automation has been felt by even the last bastion of conservatism, that is, the law firm. The simple reason is that law firms are becoming larger and computers are getting better and cheaper. It is appropriate then for the librarian to interest the law firm in computers—in a written proposal—to show that increased productivity is the key to combatting constantly rising costs. Once persuaded, the firm is bound to appreciate the usefulness of computers in making available certain nontextual information sources in wide use at other law firms. A proposal should include a description of such systems, the currentness of their data bases, and the experience of others who are using it.

[*Krishan Nehra*]

Private Law Libraries SIS: The Litigation Process and Litigation Support. The moderator of this section's program was Helen Yvonne Harris, librarian, Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, Baltimore, Md. In the first talk, "How a Case Develops: Following a Case through the Courts," Peter C. Ward, Esq., of Baker & Daniels, Washington, D.C., outlined how an understanding of the litigation process will help the librarian find the material needed by the lawyer. The litigation process is designed to decide disputes, and the exercise of judicial authority is embodied in documents which form the base from which the librarian works. These documents may include orders, decrees, decisions, stipulations, judgments, opinions, and so forth. The litigation process develops in four stages—filing a complaint and preliminary motions, discovery (revealing the necessary facts and narrowing the case for trial), the trial itself, and appeals.

John L. Gizzarelli of INSLAW, Inc., of Washington, D.C., in "The Computer's Role in the Litigation Process" gave a presentation of MODULAW, his firm's Management Information System for Law Offices. Although many law offices have been using computers (or using outside firms with computers) for billing and accounting and have been utilizing existing systems such as LEXIS, JURIS, or WESTLAW, the use of automated information retrieval in litigation support is a new idea. MODULAW will track clients and cases, control dockets, check for conflicts of interest, index issues and documents, and keep time and accounting records. The system is client-oriented. For corporate clients, it will show the names of directors and subsidiaries and will help to eliminate conflicts of interest. The system will also show whether the firm is already representing a competitor

and who in the firm previously represented the client. In docket control, the system will help prevent missing deadlines. The scheduling will produce a diary of proceedings in any particular case. In accounting, it will apply the particular billing rates of the staff on an hourly basis.

All the information obtained may be arranged and rearranged in the desired order. Clients may be searched in alphabetical order or by profession. In addition, one may call up all physicians, the event tried, or the name of the staff member who handled the case. The system has the ability to look back to determine where the firm spends its time lucratively. MODULAW is flexible and may be adapted from office to office.

Jerry Lindberg, attorney advisor to the Litigation Assistance Systems Section, U.S. Department of Justice, described, in "Litigation Support: How a System Is Developed for a Large Case," how present-day computers are capable of absorbing an immense amount of data. Large files or transcripts of cases may be stored in the system and abstracted and indexed. Once stored, this information can be conveniently retrieved, depending on the service desired. Documents may be arranged by name, type, date, and so on. The speaker recommended a book published by the American Bar Association entitled *Computers in Litigation* for further reading. The speaker then gave detailed information on the three existing information systems, JURIS, LEXIS, and WESTLAW.

[*George E. Glos*]

Readers Services SIS: 2001 Odyssey—Reference Libraries in a Time of Change. With Carol Allred, assistant law librarian, Southern Methodist University, as moderator, a panel of librarians, including Harry S. Martin III, law librarian, Georgetown University Law Center; Lynn Wishart, assistant law librarian, Washington and Lee University; Peggy Morrison, reference librarian, Library of Congress; and Al Coco, law librarian, University of Denver, presented their projections of what libraries and the library profession will be like 20 years from now and how the changes will affect the user. To add perspective, another panel, including Terry Appenzellar, director of the library, U.S. Department of Justice; Catherine Pennington, senior reference librarian, Underwood Law Library, Southern University, Dallas, Tex.; and Mickie Voges, head of the reference department, Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas, then summarized and added their own views.

In discussing the role of the computer in legal research, Ms. Wishart stated that the variability among user systems presents problems which require that librarians better understand the needs of patrons and that expertise in and knowledge of data bases will be essential for reference librarians in the year 2001.

Ms. Morrison forecast that specialization will be the way of the future for reference librarians. Networks of consortia will develop and librarians will become intermediaries to help users sift through the material.

The participants all agreed that in the future the computer will assume an even greater importance and that the law library profession will change significantly. Mr. Martin gave the example of the law student of the future requesting research materials directly from the dorm room via automated systems. He indicated that the teaching techniques concerning automated legal research may require a law degree and questioned the future of the nonlawyer reference librarian.

Predictions varied widely, but there was a consensus that the computer would never be able to substitute man's ability to use the imagination and intellectual creativity necessary for research. The future law librarians will serve not as technicians but as interpreters.

Mr. Coco listed several areas in which librarians in the 21st century will need to prepare themselves, including providing reference aids to the already increasing number of data bases on the market, assisting law-trained persons to gain nonlaw information, and learning how to interact between patrons and systems of knowledge.

[*Marie-Louise H. Bernal* and *Doris J. Jensen*]

Technical Services SIS: Legal Subject Headings after Day 1. The moderator of this panel discussion, Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, explained that the session would be divided into three sections whose goals were speculating on what will or will not happen to legal subject headings in the AACR 2 environment, investigating the possibility or desirability of influencing the publication of headings in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), and looking into the problems encountered in the application of LCSH.

The first speaker, Paul Weiss, assistant to the principal subject cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, reviewed the organization of the Library's processing functions. Once the descriptive catalogers have established headings, including personal names, corporate headings, jurisdictions, meetings, and uniform titles according to AACR 2, he explained that any one of these headings may be used in a subject heading. He pointed out that other headings, such as topical subject headings or name-type headings not capable of authorship (for example, individual geographic features, buildings,

or works of arts), are established in the Subject Cataloging Division. These headings are formulated by directions issued by the Office of the Principal Subject Cataloger in a style compatible with AACR 2 but not bound by those rules.

Pre-AACR 2 headings are changed as they are encountered. Mr. Weiss stated that since January, when AACR 2 was implemented, a great deal of time has been spent in the Subject Cataloging Division canceling obsolete headings and replacing them with AACR 2 headings on the MARC data base. As a result, the LCSH supplements will be filled with cancellations and their AACR 2 counterparts. This housecleaning effort, as described by Mr. Weiss, has limited the ability of the staff to make more substantive changes relating to subject analysis. Even with the severe limitations imposed by the AACR 2 workload, however, Mr. Weiss urged librarians to continue to submit suggestions and proposals for subject headings. He pointed out that law librarians have been particularly active in submitting ideas for changes and urged them to continue to do so.

Mr. Weiss noted that there is no master plan for changing headings in the LCSH after January 1981 and that the past practice of gradual, not sudden, changeswill continue. He stated that the division is less likely to offer additional services such as providing precis-type links on Library of Congress records, since the necessary resources will not be available in the foreseeable future.

As for the Library's policy for constructing headings, he stated that the Subject Cataloging Division prefers inverted word order for headings, enhanced by topical or form subdivisions, emphasizing that this approach renders a service to the user by grouping topics in one place. In constructing headings, the division will continue to avoid colloquialisms, euphemisms, or trends.

The speaker then reviewed how the Library arrives at subject heading policy, noting that there is no formal code of subject headings. At weekly editorial meetings, proposals of subject headings for currently cataloged receipts are discussed and approved, modified, or rejected, with the final approved lists appearing in the published supplements of the LCSH. Other substantive policy is published in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* and in the introductory material for the LCSH and its supplements.

The next speaker, Marlene McGuirl, chief of American-British Law Division, Library of Congress, pointed out that she welcomed the opportunity to speak about subject headings from the public service/reference librarian's point of view, particularly in a forum which included other Library of Congress participants. She noted that reference service in a law library requires that librarians have an excellent knowledge of legal concepts and legal resources, as well as an ability to elicit information from the patron, all in the pursuit of answers to various specialized queries. She explained that reference librarians must be equipped to direct patrons to any of various catalogs, whether computer, book, or card format, and that these tools should not be an end unto themselves.

Mrs. McGuirl then addressed the question, "How useful are Library of Congress subject headings in a law library setting?" She discussed various problems relating to construction of subject headings, selection of terminology, and the method for the systematic updating of terminology. She noted that legal subject headings are often awkwardly constructed and do not always reflect current usage. To remedy some of the problems and strengthen communication, she called for the reference librarians and the catalogers to exchange ideas and even to rotate in their positions.

John Zenilis, Columbia University Law Library, began the second part of the program by reviewing the findings of the Working Group on Subject Headings. He suggested that the Technical Services SIS pursue some of the suggestions made for standardizing the way legal subject headings are constructed and applied.

Concluding the panel's presentation, Marie Whited, a subject cataloger for legal materials at the Library of Congress, presented answers to various questions submitted before the meeting by members of the Technical Services SIS. The questions related primarly to treatment of subdivisions. Ms. Whited enumerated various types of subdivisions and explained their use. She indicated that the technical explanations would be printed in a future issue of the interest group's newsletter.

Following the panel discussion, the SIS divided into working groups on cataloging, serials, and acquisitions. [*Rose Marie Clemandot*]

Automated Library Services and Functions; Purchasing, Leasing, and Licensing Hardware and Software. Marlene McGuirl, who served as moderator, explained in her introduction why this special panel had been organized. Modern technologies have had a substantial impact on libraries in recent decades, and law libraries have certainly not been excluded from these developments. For librarians it has meant coping with highly sophisticated technology in legal information retrieval systems, resource management, and library design. The modern law library has emerged as an information center that uses automation systems in such areas as circulation, handling of loans, and, in many cases, on-line cataloging. When the day comes—if it hasn't already—that one is faced with

bringing in a consultant, selecting vendors, evaluating proposals, or negotiating contracts, it may bring trepidation, meaning involuntary trembling. To help in coping with that probability, a panel of recognized experts was assembled.

The first panelist, Salvatore L. Constable, president of Constable Associates, Inc., spoke on "Consultants: Determination of Need, Hiring, and Work Product" in broad general terms. As he expressed it, he was presenting the collective wisdom of most consultants. He noted that far too many library consulting contracts end with unhappy and unsatisfactory results. This can happen when the library staff is not adequately prepared for the consultant's arrival, when the selection criteria for choosing the right consultant are not properly defined, and when the staff's perceptions of what it wants are not in accord with what is needed.

Mr. Salvatore also dealt with the reasons why people automate their operations. In many cases it is simply because the boss wants something done. While this is not always a good reason, an employee is normally better off doing what his boss wants. Another justification may be described as the "anyway approach," meaning that since one has the computer anyway for payroll and the like, one might just as well go ahead and automate the library. Usually this is not sound because the library's need for computer time normally will be given a very low priority if anything goes wrong. One may also mention authenticity as a cause for automation, meaning that a computer printout seems to be more convincing than a bundle of handwritten slips. Although this is not a good justification, this kind of thing does happen. A common and very valid reason for automation is management's need for certain information that could otherwise be provided only with difficulty. Still other reasons could be mentioned. The desire to participate in networks with other libraries, for instance, has lately been a substantial factor in the determination by a number of libraries to automate their operations.

Mr. Constable then turned to the determination of the need for consultants, the hiring of them, and their work product. He discussed the following aspects in some detail: staff-consultant interaction, the importance of the consultant's recent experience, the importance of the consultant's overall knowledge and capabilities, and the development of a strategic plan when hiring a consultant. He emphasized that the staff-consultant relationship is not an adversary one but should be essentially a helping one. The library staff and the consultant are required to assist each other in resolving the problem the library faces.

The second panelist, Rob McGee, deputy systems librarian at the University of Chicago and president of RMG Consultants, Inc., spoke on "Procurement of an Automated Library System: The Purposes and Relationships of a Statement of System Requirements, a Request-for-Proposals from Vendors, and an Evaluation of Proposals." The essence of Mr. McGee's remarks, supported by a very instructive series of slides, was that by

> stating and reviewing requirements for an automated system with a consultant, library staff can be oriented to and educated about the types of automated systems best suited to their organization, instructed on key factors in planning for library automation, and prepared for reviews of vendors' proposals and systems. A request-for-proposal (RFP) document will instruct vendors how to organize and present proposals for systems described by the library's statement of requirements and [how to] define the process, schedule, and ground rules of the library's procurement process. The requirements document is a technical statement about **what** is wanted in a system; the request-for-proposals document is largely an administrative directive on **how** vendors should respond. **"Specifications"** documents are submitted by vendors in their proposals to **specify** the systems that they propose **in response to** the library's **requirements.** Library staff, working with a consultant, can compare and evaluate each vendor's proposal on the basis of how well it meets the library's stated requirements, and select the vendor and system that best suit the library. Problems and issues can be addressed during the processes of evaluation of proposals and negotiations with vendors.

Richard W. Boss, senior consultant at the Information Systems Consultants, Inc., the third panelist, spoke on "The Negotiation Process and Vendor Strategies." He emphasized the negotiation process because of the danger of easily undoing thousands of dollars and hundreds of hours of staff work during a few hours of negotiations. Usually the library's team will consist of persons who know the library's needs, of a lawyer (preferably one who is experienced in this type of negotiation process), and of a consultant with substantial experience in the system to be negotiated. The vendor's team, on the other hand, will usually be very experienced in this type of negotiation. Generally, they will have the practical knowledge gained through two to four negotiations per month, and their proposals are often standard contracts that have been prepared by highly specialized law firms to protect the vendor to the greatest possible extent.

Vendors often use artful words and are intentionally vague in their responses and contract proposals—for instance, "we [the vendor] understand the requirements" rather than "we are committed to the requirements." About 80 percent of the contracts with the major vendors contain this dangerous clause: "In case of conflict among the elements of the contract document itself, the request-for-proposal

document and the response thereto, the hierarchy shall be the contract, the response, and the specifications in that order of importance." Among the most dangerous proposed clauses are the waivers of warranties of "fitness for purpose," often in the form of a waiver of all implied warranties. That simply means that one has waived, for instance, the implied warranty that a circulation system should be suitable for circulation purposes. It is time-consuming to negotiate the omission or neutralization of such clauses. But when one considers how much work and money have already been invested, it is worthwhile to spend some additional hours in the crucial contract negotiations.

In response to a question, Mr. Boss said there is no general directory of consultants that gives information on their earlier projects and which would enable the librarian to contact previous clients. But such information may be extracted by checking issues covering the last two to three years of *Library Technology Reports*. The next step would be to select potential consultants and ask them for a complete list of previous clients. Unfortunately, this publication contains little information of the type needed by law libraries because to a great extent they have preferred software packages rather than complete turnkey systems. The *CPI Software Index*, however, contains information on all available software packages and would therefore be a help in establishing the names of some potential consultants who could be contacted for complete lists of previous clients. [*Finn Henriksen*]

Information for Legal Constituencies—Needs, Expectations, Attitudes. This session, which was moderated by Dan F. Henke, director of the Legal Information Center of the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, Calif., examined the issue of what various groups expect of law libraries, how they view law libraries today, and their considerations for the future of law libraries.

Talbot D'Alemberte, Esq., of the Miami, Fla., firm of Steele, Hector & Davis, and also vice chairman of the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, presented the views of practicing lawyers. Practicing lawyers and law firms turn to law libraries for the use of electronic data bases and instruction on how to use them, for special services that law libraries in firms could not afford, for referrals of qualified staff members for law firm libraries, and for basic library and reference services as well as the network of communication and contact between law libraries and other types of libraries. Mr. D'Alemberte also stated that law libraries are the link between the practicing bar and the legal education process, and he commented that practicing lawyers may provide law libraries with information, including copies of briefs, for the library's collections.

John A. Bauman, executive director of the Association of American Law Schools, presented the views of law students and faculty. Mr. Bauman stated that law libraries provide support for legal curricula and that law school accreditation requirements include adequate library services and facilities. In the future, Mr. Bauman saw the role of the law library as meeting the needs created by changes in legal education, including additional clinical law programs and smaller classes in law schools. Additionally, he saw the law school law library as providing computer services to aid legal research and noted that law school law libraries will be asked not only to maintain the status quo of services but also to expand services with limited budgets.

The Honorable Patricia M. Wald, judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, stated that the legislative history was one of the most important types of material held by the law library that she used. She recommended that the law librarian should be able to locate things from other libraries that are not part of his or her collection and that the law library collection should contain not only legal materials but those of a general nature as well. Judge Wald also stated that the law library should be an attractive and pleasant place in which to work.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader presented the views of consumer groups on the role of the law library. Nader stated that the corporate bar has great access to legal materials and that law libraries must become more of an advocate for public interest. In addition, Mr. Nader stated that law libraries should consider the cost of law books as a potential antitrust matter. He also addressed the role of the law library in the current administration's information policy and stated that law librarians should encourage users to make use of Federal hotlines as a source of information. [*Sherry B. Shapiro*]

Electronic Information—Law Related and Non-Law. The panel, moderated by Thomas Heitz, chief of library services of the New York State Department of Law, examined the proliferation of data bases.

An overview of bibliographic and nonbibliographic data bases was given by Carlos Cuadra of Cuadra Associates. There are over 800 data bases and over 135 on-line systems available today. The reference data bases contain bibliographic or referral information. Source data bases contain one of the following types of information: numeric, textual-numeric, properties, or full text. There are also multitype data bases. Many of the various data bases contain legal or legal-related information. Librarians therefore must

determine which data base contains the information they are seeking.

Paul Gloeckner, librarian at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City, discussed the selection and use of law data bases by law firms. His firm uses approximately 300 data bases to search for legal, medical, engineering, statistical, and other information. In selection of data bases, librarians should consider costs, subscription, fees, equipment, and so on. Furthermore, librarians should be aware of new systems on the market, for the proliferation of these services is just beginning.

International library data bases were described by Melvin Day, director of the National Technical Information Service in Springfield, Va. OCLC is now available in England, but the British National Bibliography is not yet available on-line in the United States. Various legal data bases in use in Europe include CREDOC, EUROLEX, International LEXIS, CEDIJ, CELEX, and Italigiure.

Robert Tannehill, library manager of Chemical Abstracts Service Library in Columbus, Ohio, spoke on national and international standardization. The American National Standards Institute and the International Organization for Standardization have voluntary standards for data bases. The Z39 Committee develops standards for information systems, products, and services, including standards for software, hardware, interfacing, and product output. More standards are needed for systems communications and procedures, however. Once standards are established, they should be implemented. [*Marie Whited*]

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